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INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES

STAFF AND SEMINARS

April 2014–March 2015

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Department of Humanities

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FUJII, Masato, Ph.D. (U. of Helsinki), *Indology/Vedic Studies*
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MIZUNO, Naoki, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Political and Social History of Korea under Japanese Rule*
OKADA, Akeo, D.Litt. (Osaka U.), *Musicology*
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Department of Oriental Studies

Professors

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WITTERN, Christian, Ph.D. (Goettingen U.), *A Knowledgebase for Buddhist Studies, with a Focus on Chan-Buddhism*

Associate Professors

INAMOTO, Yasuo, *History of Buddhist art in East Asia*

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Assistant Professors

ANDO, Fusae, *Buddhist Cave Temples in the Northern Wei Dynasty*

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YAMAZAKI, Takeshi, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Socio-Political History of Late Imperial China*

Visiting Scholars

VITA, Silvio (Professor, Kyoto U. of Foreign Studies), *History of Ideas, Chinese and Japanese Buddhism* (Jul. 2007–)

JACQUET, Benoît (Associate Professor, EFEO, Kyoto) *History and Theory of Modern and Contemporary Japanese Architecture* (Aug. 2008–)

TAKEGAMI, Mariko (Researcher, National Institute for the Humanities), *Modern History of China*

- (April 2012–)
- FUJIMOTO, Yukio (Emeritus Professor, Toyama U.), *Korean Linguistics/Bibliographical Studies*, (April 2012–March 2015)
- ZHU, Yuqi (Professor, Beijing Normal U.), *Studies on the Spread of Chinese Classics in Sino-Japan Communication in Modern Times* (Dec. 2013–May 2014)
- LIU, Hengwu, (Associate Professor, Ningbo U.), *The Interaction between China and Japan in Pre Modern China* (Feb. 2014–Aug. 2014)
- SHYU, Shing-ching (Director, Taiwan U.), *The Later Mitogaku (Mito School) of Modern Japan: Approach from the History of Ideas* (June–Sept. 2014)
- YIM, Sung Mo (Associate Professor, Yonsei U.), *The Ideological Linkage of Imperial Reformation Arguments between Japan and Korea after WWI* (Aug. 2014–Feb. 2015)
- LACHAUD, François Gilbert (Professor, EFEO, Paris), *The Politico-Social Role of Religion in the Epoch of the Reform: A Comparative Study* (Sept.–Dec. 2014)
- KIM, Byung-joon (Professor, Seoul U.), *The Restoration of the Qin-Han Prefecture Installation Process* (Jan. 2015–)

RESEARCH SEMINARS

Joint Research Center

EUROPEAN CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICS

(Coordinated by Yoshihiko ICHIDA, April 2011–March 2015)

This research project aims at rethinking the relations between European contemporary philosophy and politics. A variety of intellectual currents, also known as *postmodernism* or *post-structuralism*, emerged in France around 1968, in parallel with the awakening of the “New Left”; Althusser, Foucault, Deleuze and Derrida were central figures of these currents. Since the 1990s, when the communist bloc collapsed in Eastern Europe and the EU appeared on the scene in Western Europe, the heirs of these currents have been engaged in formulating renewed reflections on politics, notably through the works of Negri, Badiou, or Rancière. What exactly is “political”, in their philosophy? How can we understand this political turn in contemporary history? If we ask more generally: in what terms has “politics” been defined, and what kind of practical or theoretical relations is it supposed to entertain with “philosophy” after 1968? By asking these questions, we hope to make a critical intervention on political reflexions in our time.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURES: COMPARATIVE ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY ON NATURE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

(Coordinated by Atsuro MORITA, April 2013–March 2016)

The Environmental Infrastructures project aims at exploring the complex interfaces between scientific and indigenous environmental knowledge, among proliferating international attempts to achieve sustainable management of global environmental changes. Mainly drawing on anthropology and science and technology studies (STS), and based on an international collaboration between Japanese and Danish scholars, among others, our project is developing a comparative basis for the analysis of the intersections of a variety of practices in the making of infrastructures for knowing and managing

environmental change. Our empirical studies range from watershed management projects in Thailand and Ethiopia to the wave energy industry in western Denmark, and from the construction of an indigenous knowledge database in India to the reconstruction of the areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake.

RE-EXPLORATION OF WEB FOR HUMANITIES RESOURCES

(Coordinated by Kikyonori NAGASAKI, April 2013–March 2016)

With the development of web technology, new possibilities, such as interoperability, have been added to the web service for humanities resources. However, it is still challenging to solve problems such as the improvement of old systems and data. As a result, it has become difficult for humanities scholars to use these technologies in a mixed environment, where old and new services coexist. Under such circumstances, we aim to re-explore the web for humanities resources, surveying ideal implementations and current various web services managed mainly by ourselves, in order to suggest ways of realizing better web services for humanities resources.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EAST ASIAN EXEGETICAL TRADITION, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RELIGIOUS TEXTS

(Coordinated by Jun FUJII, April 2013–March 2016)

This project explores the historical development of East Asian exegetical tradition(s) by carefully comparing translations and interpretations of religious texts produced in the East Asian cultural sphere with those produced in other regions. In exploring the transmission, interpretation, and transformation of the East Asian classics over time, the history of Buddhism provides a particularly effective avenue of inquiry, because Buddhist textual materials are a very rich resource, both in terms of quality and quantity. They have, as a result, inspired a long history of productive research. In the case of medieval China, for example, when exegetes commented on the meanings of terms, they often based their interpretations on the orthodox Chinese exegetical tradition, which sometimes led to the replacement of specific characters with either homophonous or (near-)synonymous ones. This led to an evolution in the interpretation of the original terms, whose connotations and denotations were transformed by these borrowings and substitutions. This research project aims to offer both a diachronic investigation of the exegetical approaches taken to the classics in the East Asian cultural sphere, and an exploration of the idiosyncratic modes of thought and expression that have arisen in East Asian cultures due to their mode of literary expression: namely, Chinese characters.

Department of Humanities

REPRESENTATIONS OF DIFFERENCE IN JAPAN AND ASIA

(Coordinated by Yasuko TAKEZAWA, April 2010–March 2015)

Our project examines representations of race in Japan and Asia by taking an inter-disciplinary approach that bridges the humanities and natural science.

Recent genetic studies have uncovered that race does not have any biological reality. Regardless, the concept of race has been perpetuated as a social reality in various arenas such as medical treatment, social systems and aesthetics. What continues to generate this social reality of race? Our project sheds light on the mechanism of racial representations as a key to understanding the persistence of such

realities.

In contrast to the abundant literature on visual representations of race, especially in Europe and the United States, non-visual representations of “invisible races,” such as “Burakumin” or Koreans in Japan, and their counterparts in Asia have received little attention in race studies. This project primarily focuses on racial representations of these “invisible races.”

TRANS-DISCIPLINARY STUDIES OF ORGANIZING TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES AND MEMORIES: FROM NARRATIVES TO MONUMENTS

(Coordinated by Masakazu TANAKA, April 2010–March 2015)

Trauma is caused by instances of childhood abuse, domestic violence, schoolyard bullying, acts of violence, wartime experiences, crime, accidents, or natural disasters. In this study, trauma is viewed in the larger sense of “pain” and “suffering.” This five-year-long project pursues how people respond to suffering, and whether they are eventually able to overcome their trauma, a process known as “organizing.”

Although trauma generally constitutes the object of research in psychology and psychiatry, the process of “organizing” goes beyond these fields. By examining trauma from various other angles, our purpose is to show a new vision of social studies.

Medical terms such as “trauma” and PTSD have long since made their way into the common language. The popularization of psychology and psychiatric terminology shows how our everyday world has been medicalized. Reflecting upon trauma in such an environment will contribute to a better understanding of contemporary Japanese society.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (II): A STUDY ON THE TERROR

(Coordinated by Shigeki TOMINAGA, April 2012–March 2015)

Widely developed in the 18th century Europe, the diverse trends of the Enlightenment encountered a decisive crisis with the French Revolution. In this seminar, we shall examine the reciprocal influence between theoretical thought and political actions during the Revolution, with a special focus on the *Montagnards*—e.g., Robespierre, Saint-Just, Billaud-Varenne—political discourses in the period of *Terror*. How and why did the movements of the Enlightenment converge into the ideas of these revolutionaries? How, in turn, did the experiment of the Revolution transform the philosophy of the Enlightenment? And what questions are left to us from this historical experience of the French Revolution? Neither accusing the Enlightenment of engendering the Revolution as a violent rupture in the European history, nor justifying the Revolution by the ideas of the Enlightenment, this research aims to explore the political dimensions contained in philosophy.

INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY ON THE FIRST WORLD WAR

(Coordinated by Shin'ichi YAMAMURO and Akeo OKADA, April 2010–March 2015)

The First World War marks the end of the long 19th century, as well as the beginning of contemporary history. We are still living in the post-World-War I era, which is characterized by total mobilization, the globalization of the war, the threat of technologization, and so on. The aim of our research project is to examine the historical impact of the First World War as a worldwide and intercultural phe-

nomenon, with special emphasis on its influence in the non-European world and the fields of culture/arts, and on its interconnections with the Second World War. In addition to holding about 20 workshops every year, we have already held several open lectures and published a booklet series.

THEORIES OF LITERATURE AND ARTS IN JAPAN

(Coordinated by Yasusuke OURA, April 2011–March 2014)

Our concerns revolve around the following two questions: 1) What are the literary and/or artistic theories which have been taught in Japan (especially in universities)? 2) Are there any native theories of this kind in Japan and, if yes, what are their features?

The first question is, in large part, that of the “importation” in Japan of Anglo-American, German or French theories since the Meiji period. The second one will help us sound the literary and artistic Japanese tradition, from classics to modern works, in order to discover theoretical elements about poetry, narrative, drama, performing arts, etc., and examine them in comparison with Western theories. This seminar offers an opportunity for specialists in Western studies to collaborate closely with Japanese studies specialists.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH ON KOREA DURING THE SINO-JAPANESE AND ASIA-PACIFIC WARS (1937–1945)

(Coordinated by Naoki MIZUNO, April 2012–March 2015)

This research project aims to survey basic documentary materials of wartime Korea, such as newspapers, magazines and unpublished documents, and to use them to analyze various aspects of politics and society in Korea under Japanese colonial rule. During the war (1937–1945), the colonial government of Korea implemented a number of dramatically transformative policies, such as the so-called “Policy of Making Koreans Imperial Subjects” and “Policy for Integrating Japan and Korea into One Body.” There are few academic studies that focus on this period, despite its importance for Korean history. With that in mind, via this project, we intend to clarify the political and social aspects of wartime Korea.

STUDY ON THE MAKING OF A SOCIAL ORDER WITHIN THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL NETWORKS

(Coordinated by Naoto KAGOTANI, April 2012–March 2015)

This research project aims to examine the dynamism of Chinese merchants and other people traveling to tropical Southeast Asia, with special reference to public records and archive resources of their activities in Java. Our main discussions will concentrate upon the social order created by Chinese merchants and others in order to acclimate themselves to the tropical natural environment and the institutions of the colonial powers.

THE MODERN EMPEROR SYSTEM AND JAPANESE SOCIETY

(Coordinated by Hiroshi TAKAGI, April 2012–March 2016)

Recently, there has been a decline in historical research that considers the emperor system in relation to the state and society in Japan. Instead, recent work has focused on images of the emperor and Japanese emperors as individuals. In our research, rather than thinking in terms of simple political

processes, we aim to examine modern Japan itself by making the modern emperor system and Japanese society an object of study. For example, approaching the progression from the Meiji Restoration to the Asian Pacific War through the framework of Japanese society and the modern emperor system allows us to rethink what is unique and what is universal about modern Japan. Focusing on the transition from the early modern to the modern period, we explore the emperor system in relation to society, broadly defined to include local areas such as towns and villages and diverse elements such as culture, religion, thought, education, social movements and folk customs. Of course, we do not deny the importance of politics within our research group, which includes researchers specializing in diverse fields of historical study such as political history, educational history, cultural history, intellectual history, social movement history, art history, colonial history, folklore studies and regional history.

BRAHMANISM AND HINDUISM: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

(Coordinated by Masato FUJII, April 2014–March 2016)

Brahmanism and Hinduism, although the latter succeeded the former historically, have coexisted, mingled, and influenced each other as two fundamental religious and social systems in India. This seminar intends to make a preliminary study of the diachronic and synchronic relationships between Brahmanism and Hinduism in the past and present India, as a preparation for a full-scale research planned to start two years later.

Department of Oriental Studies

SOURCES OF ANCIENT CHINESE HISTORY

(Coordinated by Tatsuro ASAHARA, April 2010–March 2016)

This is an introductory seminar for researchers who wish to study ancient Chinese history, especially of the pre-Qin period. By reading basic articles and historical sources, the participating members will develop their understanding of, and increase their knowledge on the topic. They are also expected to help each other to this end.

STONE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE NORTHERN DYNASTIES (II)

(Coordinated by Ryoichi INAMI, April 2010–March 2015)

In this seminar, we will analyse the stone inscriptions of the Northern Dynasties, which our Institute possesses. First, we shall closely check the Chinese characters on the inscriptions, and then annotate them based on the traditional method. About the missing parts, we shall refer to previous studies. The inscriptions will be digitalized and uploaded to the following website:
http://kanji.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/db-machine/imgsrv/takuhon/t_menu.html

THE DEEP STRUCTURE OF MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY CHINESE CULTURE

(Coordinated by Yoshihiro ISHIKAWA, April 2010–March 2015)

In recent years, the cultural situation in China has attracted great attention around the globe, with the rise of China's international economic and strategic status. We know, however, that the various fields of China's contemporary culture, i.e. art, literature, ideas etc. contain many memories and traces of history. Some of them, for instance the collective memories of the Cultural Revolution and the pro-

democratic movement of 1989, undoubtedly constitute a part of the “deep” Chinese culture, although officially they have been long buried. These examples indicate that the deep structure of the contemporary Chinese culture should be understood in connection with the historical aspects of modern China. In this research seminar, we shall investigate various aspects of the modern and contemporary Chinese culture, which include the spread and acceptance of new ideas of Western origin in the 20th century, as well as the formation of the political culture of the Chinese Communist Party, mainly from a historical perspective. Considering the historical elements of culture will also be very helpful in discussing Chinese culture in a global context.

STUDY ON SHUSHU: SCIENCE AND DIVINATION IN CHINA

(Coordinated by Tokio TAKEDA, April 2010–March 2015)

Natural science in East Asia formed a unique field of study called the study of shushu, which is composed of natural science and divinations derived from Yijing. As the study of shushu is a field peculiar to East Asia, if one wants to evaluate the essence of the scientific culture of East Asia properly, it seems indispensable to grasp its structure and historical development.

The aim of our study group is to reveal the outline of the study of shushu and its theoretical structure. In order to examine this problem from various viewpoints, our workshop is made up of researchers from various fields, such as astronomy, medicine, botany, philosophy, religion, linguistics, art, folklore and so on. We read the *Wuxing Dayi* (*The General Principles of the Five Phases*) in turns, and guest speakers give presentations on new topics.

PUBLICATION OF A DICTIONARY OF HAN WOODEN SLIPS

(Coordinated by Itaru TOMIYA, April 2010–March 2015)

The purpose of our research is to edit and publish a dictionary of the vocabulary in the Han wooden slips excavated from the Ju Yan and Dong Huang districts in Inner Mongolia.

The publisher has been decided and we plan to publish it by the end of 2013. The dictionary, including all the technical terms of the administration in the Han Dynasty will make a huge contribution to the research of Chinese ancient history.

REORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS IN MODERN CHINA

(Coordinated by Ei MURAKAMI, April 2012–March 2015)

The economic development in China during the last 30 years has attracted many foreigners, including Japanese, seeking business opportunities. As the contact between foreigners and Chinese people increased both in and out of China, various conflicts arose because of the cultural and behavioral differences between the native Chinese and foreigners. Therefore, it has become important to properly understand Chinese society and economy in order to solve these problems.

On the other hand, recent scholarship from the English-speaking world tends to hold that the economic standard in China's core regions is almost the same as that in Western Europe at the end of the nineteenth century. However, these studies do not fully explain the rapid economic growth in China during the last 30 years or the “small divergence” between China and Japan since the mid-nineteenth century. Therefore, in order to fully understand these issues, it is important to investigate the institu-

tions directing social and economic changes in China in the modern period.

In this study, we examine the transformation of institutions such as customs, common sense, rules, orders, and behavioral patterns, which have controlled the Chinese society and its economy from the 17th century to the modern period.

EAST OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD, WEST OF THE CHINESE WORLD: VARIOUS ASPECTS OF CULTURAL INTERACTION IN PRE-MODERN EURASIA

(Coordinated by Minoru INABA, April 2012–March 2015)

East of the Islamic world and west of the Chinese world lie Central Asia and South Asia, which have established close relationships and maintained various interactions with the Islamic and Chinese civilizations. It is well known that both civilizations took great interest in each other and left fascinating descriptions about their counterpart.

Already from the 19th century, European Orientalists and Japanese Sinologists utilized western and eastern materials to develop a wide range of scholarship on the history of the East-West relations in the pre-modern world. The works of these pioneers have been criticized by the following generations, and much of their early views have been revised. In the second half of the 20th century, however, the remarkable progress in the research on the history of Central Asia and South Asia has shed new light on the early views and frameworks of this early scholarship.

Our research seminar will examine the perspectives offered by these pioneers through recently unearthed materials, and reconsider some aspects of the long-term cultural interaction and acculturation in the pre-Modern Eurasian world.

STUDIES ON EAST ASIAN TEXTBOOKS FOR INTERPRETERS

(Coordinated by Yukio FUJIMOTO and Bunkyo KIN, April 2013–March 2015)

In the East Asian world (China, Korea, and Japan), the interpreter was traditionally trained mainly for diplomatic activities. Therefore, many foreign language textbooks were edited for this purpose. These textbooks are important not only because they illustrate the actual condition of the language at the time, but also as source of information about the social situation of those days. In this workshop, foreign language textbooks edited in East Asia are studied synthetically. Especially, we focus on *Pak-Tonsa* 朴通事, a Chinese textbook edited in Korea in the 14th century, and aim to translate and annotate it.

APPLIED DIGITAL ANALYSIS OF CLASSICAL CHINESE TEXTS

(Coordinated by Koichi YASUOKA, April 2013–March 2016)

In this project, we research a method for retrieving keywords from classical Chinese texts, based on our original morphological analyzer and our digital corpus of classical Chinese texts. In other words, we develop a keyword-retrieving system that can fragment continuous strings of characters of classical Chinese texts into phrases, divide classical Chinese phrases into words, and classify classical Chinese words under proper word-classes, designed to describe the detailed behavior of the words in the phrases.

A STUDY OF THE YUN-GANG BUDDHIST CAVE-TEMPLES

(Coordinated by Hidenori OKAMURA, April 2013–March 2015)

The Yungang Caves, located near the city of Datong in the Shanxi province in China, are a group of Buddhist cave-temples excavated in the latter half of the fifth century by the Northern Wei dynasty. Between 1938 and 1944, following the investigations of the Xiangtangshan Caves in Hebei province and the Longmen Caves in Henan province, the Research Institute of Oriental Culture, the predecessor of the Institute for Research in Humanities, Kyoto University, carried out investigations of the Yungang Caves and neighboring sites. A report of these investigations was published in the form of the voluminous *Yunkang* (1951–1956) in 16 volumes and 32 fascicles by Mizuno Seiichi and Nagahiro Toshio.

This research seminar has set about researching the visual materials and field notes collected during the above-mentioned investigations with the goal of systematically digitizing and actively promoting the further use of these research resources, and making them available to the public.

FUNDAMENTAL TOPICS IN DIGITAL HUMANITIES

(Coordinated by Christian WITTERN, April 2013–March 2016)

Digital Humanities has become a hot topic in recent years as a catch-all designation for research in the Humanities that somehow employs digital data or methods. This research project takes a rather different approach, as it attempts to apply methods developed in philological and textual studies to texts transformed into the digital realm, and thus to create a firm basis for the support of traditional research in the fields of East-Asian Studies using the methods of the 21st century. The current work focuses on protocols and infrastructure for a shared repository of pre-modern texts and research material.

TYPOLICAL ANALYSIS OF CHINESE AND NEIGHBOR LANGUAGES

(Coordinated by Takumi IKEDA, April 2013–March 2015)

This research project aims to investigate aspects of the development of language structures and the history of language contact between Chinese and neighbour languages from a typological perspective. The major neighbor languages for Chinese are: Altaic & Tungus in the north, Korean & Japanese in the east, Tai & Hmong-mien in the south, and Tibeto-Burman in the west. From ancient times, the Chinese language has influenced these languages; it has also accepted various elements from the languages it came in contact with, or from substratum languages. Consequently, the Chinese language has undergone many changes in all its aspects according to historical and areal circumstances.

Our research group mainly focuses on the exchanges among the races and languages in China, and expands on the descriptive study of morphology, syntax, typology, historical changes, propagation of words, and cultural background. Our research activity consists of small meetings to exchange research information and academic opinions, and workshops on specific issues. In 2013, the first year of our research project, we held a workshop on “Noun Phrases in TB Languages” and another workshop on “TB languages and Old Chinese”, with research members and some other specialists in the related fields.

INTER-REGIONAL RELATIONS AND MEDIATORS IN EARLY MODERN EAST ASIA

(Coordinated by Shigeki Iwai, April 2014–March 2017)

China has experienced a rapid rise both in the economic and political spheres. This rise is one of the main factors contributing to the changes in the structure of world order. Recently, historians have been focusing on analyzing various issues related to the past international and inter-regional relations and world order in East Asia.

Before the era of opening ports and treaties, China entertained an idea of an extremely self-centric world order, and forced neighbouring nations to concede the superiority of the Celestial Empire of China. At the same time, persons or groups engaged in inter-regional trade acted according to their own desires and interests, which were different from political and diplomatic matters. They sometimes participated in the process of inter-regional order formation. In other words, the sovereigns and vassals expressed their political and formal interests, while private mediators in inter-regional relations acted according to theirs.

This project tries to identify the moments of confrontation and conciliation between political ideas and economic strategies, and to shed light on the dynamics of inter-regional order formation processes in early modern East Asia.

CENTER FOR INFORMATICS IN EAST ASIAN STUDIES

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<http://www.kita.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>

The Center for Informatics in East Asian Studies (CIEAS) was established in April 2009 via the reorganization of the former Documentation and Information Center for Chinese Studies. The overall mission of the CIEAS is to carry out information science research on East Asian languages and to make historical East Asian materials accessible to researchers through new media. A variety of databases, including a catalog of Old Chinese Books in Japanese Libraries, are being constructed. The Annual Bibliography of Oriental Studies, which has long been published in book form, is now also available online.

RESEARCH CENTER FOR MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY CHINA (RCMCC)

<http://www.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~rcmcc/index.htm>

The Research Center for Modern and Contemporary China (RCMCC) was established in April 2007 by an arrangement between Kyoto University and the National Institute for the Humanities (NIHU), which is part of the Inter-University Research Institute Corporations. The main mission of the RCMCC is to carry out research on the fundamental structure of modern and contemporary China from the point of view of humanities. Research activities of the RCMCC consist of two research groups: Research Group 1 “Deep Structure of the Modern and Contemporary Chinese Culture” and Research Group 2 “Social Foundation of Modern and Contemporary Chinese Politics”. Moreover, the RCMCC, as one of the six research bases which was selected by the NIHU program “Contemporary Chinese Area Studies”, conducts joint research in association with the other five research bases.

